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of 1893, which he regards as the joint result of silver legislation and the absorption of capital in "boom" towns, suburban improvements and street railway expansion. His description of the phenomena of this panic is clear and full, but he does not handle the monetary side of it satisfactorily. The export of gold prior to 1893 was not, as he calls it, an illustration of Gresham's law, but was the effect of an inflation of the currency. There was no depreciated money in circulation and gold would probably have been exported in the same amount even if every dollar in circulation had been gold of equal weight and fineness. Whatever one may think about the prior speculative rise of capital—and the evidence that it was excessive is hardly convincing—the panic was certainly precipitated by the scare over the diminishing reserve in the United States Treasury, and its depletion can be directly traced to the silver legislation of 1890 and the consequent inflation of the currency and withdrawal of foreign capital. Mr. Conant does not give this feature of the panic the attention which it deserves.

JOSEPH FRENCH JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

Criminal Sociology. By ENRICO FERRI, Professor of Criminal Law. The Criminology Series. Edited by W. Douglass Morrison, M. A. No. 2. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1896.

From the time of the appearance of the "Essay on Crime," which was written in 1693 and attributed to the Marquis of Beccaria, down to the present day, Italy has been noted for writers and thinkers on the subject of crime and criminals. In our own time the Italian, Lombroso, has established the experimental or scientific school of criminology whose aim is "to study the natural genesis of criminality in the criminal and in the physical and social conditions of his life, so as to apply the most effectual remedies to the various causes of crime." Starting with the anthropology of the criminal, the school has developed so that it now takes into account psychology, statistics and sociology. It is to this school that the author of the work under review belongs.

The volume before us is only a portion of Professor Ferri's work on "Criminal Sociology," and deals more especially with the practical problems of penology. It is divided into three chapters. Of these the first treats of the "Data of Criminal Anthropology," and is in the nature of a short review of the work of Lombroso and others, touching the physical characteristics of criminals.

The second chapter relates to "Criminal Statistics," and is exceedingly suggestive. In it Ferri points out the errors which other

writers have committed and comes to the conclusion that crime of a serious nature is everywhere on the decrease, crime against property much more so than crime against the person. This is a fact that has been verified by other careful students, notwithstanding the newspaper and pulpit utterances to the contrary. Arrests for slight offences are, however, far more numerous now than ever before. This is partly, if not entirely, owing to the fact that a great many new laws and enactments have been and are being made.

Ferri carefully analyzes the physical and social conditions which influence crime; thus in years of famine, a greater number of petty offences are committed, often merely to secure maintenance at the public expense. We believe that because of enforced idleness in years of depression, many laborers spend their time in taverns and sometimes, while under the influence of liquor, commit crimes for which they are convicted, want not being the essential cause of their criminality, but lack of employment. The author rightly shows that the statistics of crime are not constant from year to year, as some would have us believe. The record of crime shows as frequent variations the social and physical conditions which surround criminals. Another point our author proves beyond a doubt is that punishment has no deterrent action on crime. This is shown by history and statistics. As Ferri justly observes "punishment as a legal deterrent cannot neutralize the constant action of climate, customs, increase of population, agricultural production, economic and political crises, which statistics exhibit as the most potent factors in the growth or diminution of criminality." Punishment acts physically and it can therefore only influence those who commit crime from physical reasons.

The author divides society into three classes. "The highest, which commits no crime, restrained only by the authority of the moral sense—unfortunately very small." The second class is the lowest, to which belong the born criminal, the ignorant, diseased and degenerate. A third class "alternates between virtue and vice," and furnishes the occasional criminal. In order to make punishment effective the different motives which actuate the members of these different classes must be taken into account. The author has no faith in punishment as such but suggests certain "penal substitutes."

In the economic sphere he shows that certain measures have restricted crime, while other measures have increased it. Free opportunity to emigrate; relief works in time of famine; freedom in trade; restriction of the sale of alcohol, limited hours of work for responsible services; proper salaries for offices of trust; high and well-lighted roads; wide streets; airy dwellings; destruction of slums; these are

some of the social means whereby crime may be prevented. Cheap and easily obtained indemnity for losses due to the crimes of others, and the simplification of the law itself, are the principal legislative reforms required. While the prohibition of cruel spectacles, vulgar and sensual entertainments, and substituting for them of wholesome amusements and exercises; the physical education of the young and the boarding out of abandoned children, are other measures which act as penal substitutes. Such social reforms as these Ferri considers much more efficient in suppressing crime than the common modes of punishments.

In Chapter III, the author reviews the special practical reforms needed in prison and penal legislation. First, he would do away with the jury system for all common criminal offences, and the reasons he advances for this change are strong and conclusive. But before the jury system can be abolished, there must be established a judiciary which shall be independent and capable. The judges should be well trained in sociology, biology and psychology, and there should be experts in criminal anthropology. The experts should likewise be attached to the court, but there should be only one set and they should be in the employ of the state as a sort of commission. They should have but two things to determine: first, the guilt or innocence of the accused; and second, when guilty, the classification of the criminal; whether insane, born, professional, occasional, or led by passion. Having placed him in the proper category, the judge would simply turn him over to the institution provided for his treatment; for the insane criminal, the insane asylum; for the born or incorrigible criminal, an indefinite period of segregation in a penal colony. A lifelong term should be the rule in such cases, or at least segregation as long as the interests of society require it. For minor crimes, indemnity for the damage done, not so much to the state, but to the victim. This indemnity should be obtained from the criminal either by compulsory or voluntary work. Under the present system, if a man is robbed, the state usually pays the cost of prosecution and takes the value of the convict's labor, but the person robbed receives nothing for his loss in money and time. As Ferri well puts it, "If the individual ought always to be responsible for the crimes he commits, he ought always to be indemnified for the crimes of which he is the victim." Thus segregation for an indefinite period and indemnity are the two forms of punishment which the author believes in. This part of the work abounds with other practical suggestions which show the sound sense of the author. The state should insure its citizens against loss by crime as private companies now insure against loss by fire.

The death penalty Ferri finds impractical since, in order to be effective, it must be applied in a vigorous manner, and our modern civilization would not tolerate daily executions. This subject, which has been so often and so fully treated by writers on penology, is well summed up in a few pages. Criminals who act from passion, who commit violence out of a feeling of love or honor, are usually sufficiently punished by the remorse they suffer, and therefore for them Ferri recommends temporary removal from the scene of crime and some sort of reparation.

Such then are the practical suggestions made by Ferri in this part of the "Criminal Sociology." They are not especially novel, but the reasons with which the author backs up his recommendations and the careful consideration which he gives to the social causes of crime, are in striking contrast to those writers who have but one specific panacea to cure all diseases in all persons. "Criminal Sociology" unites the work of the Italian anthropologists with that of the French sociologists. Society makes many men criminals, but some men are criminal in any society, and by recognizing these two facts a proper philosophy of crime can be worked out. The translation is on the whole good, and it is to be regretted that any part of the original work was omitted.

M. V. BALL.

Philadelphia.

Hull House Maps and Papers. A presentation of nationalities and wages in a congested district of Chicago, together with comments and essays on problems growing out of the social conditions. By Residents of Hull House, a Social Settlement at 335 South Halstead street, Chicago. Pp. viii, 230. Price \$2.50. Special edition, with maps mounted on cloth, \$3.50. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1895,

Social Theory. A grouping of social facts and principles. By JOHN BASCOM. Pp. xv, 550. Price \$1.75. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1895,

Southern Side Lights. A picture of social and economic life in the South a generation before the war. By EDWARD INGLE, A. B. Pp. 373. Price, \$1.75. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1896.

Among the recent issues in the *Library of Economics and Politics*, edited by Professor Richard T. Ely, these three books are of most direct interest to students of sociology. Among others of sociological interest, Wines' "Punishment and Reformation" * and Warner's

* See ANNALS, Vol. vi., p. 516, November, 1895.